
From: Michael A Glagola (Generation - 34) [/O=DOMINION/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=MIC0210]
Sent: 7/8/2015 3:20:07 PM
To: 'John Glover' [jglover@gloverconstruction.com]; 'rwilliams@gloverconstruction.com' [rwilliams@gloverconstruction.com]
Subject: FW: Possum Point Pond ABC Temporary Water Control
Attachments: Pond ABC Temporary Sumps.pdf

John and Rueben,

Take a look at John's drawing. The three ponds would hold the 60000gpm for the 25 year storm. We would not need to be able to pump at that rate. Ultimately we would need to pump it out to wherever but not while it is filling. Yes he assumed there would be some surface water filling the ponds until sufficient dewatering occurred in order to make them completely empty. If you do not mind I will stop by before going home and we can discuss.

Thanks,

Mike

From: John Klamut [mailto:J.Klamut@gaiconsultants.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 10:14 AM
To: Michael A Glagola (Generation - 34)
Cc: Doug Wight (Generation - 34); Michael J Winters (Generation - 34); John Glover; Kenneth Kinder; Martin Kuzmkowski; Adam Scheller
Subject: Possum Point Pond ABC Temporary Water Control

Mike,

I attached a general concept for excavating temporary sumps in each pond. The sumps are sized to contain the 25-year storm at Elevation 18. The sumps will hold the 100-year storm volume at Elevation 20. The top of the dam(s) is at about Elevation 22, but varies.

The figure includes a table that provides the 2, 10, 25 and 100 year storm volumes that contribute to each pond. It is not clear if Pond A and Pond B will completely drain to Pond C before overtopping, so this should be considered during initial excavation. This is why we proposed sumps in each pond area on the attached figure.

We envision that the rim ditches would initially be constructed to hold a smaller storm event during dry weather, and then be enlarged to contain the 100-year volumes. Depending on how wet the sump location is, it may be advantageous to start with a drainage cutoff trench in the middle of the pond where the ash is drier.

The peak flows that contribute to each pond are listed in the table below. The duration of the peak follows that of a Standard SCS hydrograph. The majority of the runoff occurs within about a 1 to 2 hour period for each event.

	Peak Flow Rate (cfs)		
	Pond A	Pond B	Pond C
2-Year	4.5	18	14
10-Year	9	43	39
25-Year	12.5	65	60
100-Year	19	110	102

	Peak Flow Rate (gpm)		
	Pond A	Pond B	Pond C
2-Year	2,020	8,080	6,285
10-Year	4,040	19,303	17,507
25-Year	5,611	29,179	26,934
100-Year	8,529	49,379	45,788

Thanks,

John R. Klamut, P.E.
Engineering Manager

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